

はじめに

本書は仮名学習を終えた学習者が初級文法を短期間で学ぶために作られました。独学の方でも分かりやすいように簡潔に書かれています。JLPT N5 の合格に必要な文法を網羅していますが、実用的なレベルに到るには、別の本と併用して使用することをお勧めします。

本書を学び終えたらなら、簡単な会話の文法はほぼマスターしたとも言えます。

毎日学習できるよう 2 ページの短いセクションに分かれており、1 ページが文法、もう 1 ページが練習問題になっています。ゆっくり学習しても数ヶ月で終わることができます。

iPhone 用の無料日本語学習アプリ「Coban」も本書と併用していただくとより効率よく学習できますので、是非ご利用ください。

Introduction.

This book is designed to help students who already know hiragana and katakana to learn essential Japanese grammar quickly. The explanations are simplified to make self-learning easy.

The book covers the grammar needed to pass the JLPT N5 but combining it with other materials or books will help you feel more comfortable speaking Japanese.

By the end of this book, you should have almost mastered the grammar used in many basic conversations.

The book is divided into short two-page sections, with one page for grammar and another for exercises. If you study a new concept every one or two days you should be able to finish the book in a couple of months.

You can also use the free Japanese learning app 'Coban' for iPhone to supplement your studies.



Japanese Grammar : Coban

for learning Japanese

Free

<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/japanese-grammar-coban/id1506009508>



This is an app for studying a combination of basic grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and kanji using different exercises and tools.

Audio files are available for all materials (exercises, words, etc.) so you can learn the correct pronunciation.

You will also become familiar with the more than 800 words needed to pass the JLPT N5.

The grammar tips cover basic and also more advanced concepts.

Your efforts are recorded on your profile page to motivate you to learn ever more Japanese.

■ ない form

The ない form is the present simple negative form. The ない forms all end in ない.
It is more common than the polite form ません. It is not only used to indicate negation but can also be applied to other expressions.

■ Group 1 (1 だん)

The る ending is replaced with ない.

み 見る → 見 ない た 食べる → 食 べ ない おし 教える → 教 え ない ね 寝る → 寝 ない

■ Group 5 (5 だん)

The ない form can be created by dropping the final “u” and adding “anai”.

か 書 く → 書 かない (kaku) → (kakanai)	はな 話 す → 話 さ ない (hanasu) → (hanasanai)	よ 読 む → 読 ま ない (yomu) → (yomanai)
ま 待 つ → 待 た ない (matsu) → (matanai)	と 取 る → 取 ら ない (toru) → (toranai)	およ 泳 ぐ → 泳 が ない (oyogu) → (oyoganai)

- Note -

If the verb ends with う, such as か 買 う, い 言 う, うた 歌 う etc., the ending う is replaced by わ ない.

か 買 う → 買 わ ない い 言 う → 言 わ ない うた 歌 う → 歌 わ ない

■ Irregular verbs

する → し ない く 来 る → 来 ない * ある → ない

きょう にほんご べんきょう
今日は日本語を勉強し ない。
I won't study Japanese today.
あした がっこう い
明日、学校に行か ない。
I won't go to school tomorrow.
このことはケン君に言わ ない。
I won't tell Ken this.

おとうと ぜんぜん ほん よ
弟は全然本を読ま ない。
My younger brother doesn't read books at all.
きょう こ
今日、サラさんは来 ない。
Sarah doesn't come today.

■ Change the following verbs into the form ない.

い 行く (to go)		はな 話す (to speak)	
み 見る (to watch)		か 書く (to write)	
よ 読む (to read)		てっだ 手伝う (to help)	
き 聞く (to listen)		み 見せる (to show)	
ね 寝る (to sleep)		の 飲む (to drink)	
はたら 働く (to work)		お 降りる (to get off)	
の 乗る (to get on)		か 買う (to buy)	
およ 泳ぐ (to swim)		あ 会う (to meet)	
す 吸う (to smoke)		く 来る (to come)	
する (to do)		た 食べる (to eat)	

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I don't often watch TV.
2. I don't take breakfast.
3. My younger brother doesn't study at all.
4. I don't often listen to music.
5. I don't write often letters in Japanese.

■ ～ないでください

ないでください is used to indicate the negative imperative and to ask someone not to do something.

- Construction -

■ Verb in the **ない** form + **ください**

ここでタバコを^す吸わないでください。
Please don't smoke here.

ローマ字で^じ書^かかないでください。
Please don't write them in romaji.

お酒をあまり^の飲^{さけ}まないでください。
Please don't drink a lot of alcohol.

日本語のクラスで^{にほんご}寝^ねまないでください。
Please don't sleep during Japanese class.

- Note -

ないでください is the polite negative imperative.

For the colloquial form it is used without **ください**.

・ ^{わたし}私 ^{かし}のお菓子^たを食べないでください。

・ Don't eat my cakes!

■ ～なければいけません

なければいけません is used to express obligation. We use this expression to say that it is necessary to do something. It is translated by “must do” or “have to do”.

ければいけません is one of the suffixes that indicate obligation.

The other usages are as follows:

Formal	ければなりません	Formal	ければいけません
Formal	くてはなりません	Formal	くれはいけません
Informal	なきゃならない	Informal	なきゃいけない

The **なければいけません** form is made of a verb in **ない** form by dropping the last **い** and replacing it with **なければいけません**.

- Construction -

■ Verb in the **ない** form (remove **い**) + one of the suffixes of obligation

・ Must + Verb

た ^た食べる → ^た食べ^{ない} → ^た食べ^ななければいけません
か ^か書^く → ^か書^かない → ^か書^かなければいけません

はな ^{はな}話^す → ^{はな}話^さない → ^{はな}話^さなくてはいけません
する → ^しし^{ない} → ^しし^ななくてはいけません

^じ9時^{がっこう}に学校^いに行^いかなければいけません。
I have to go to school at 9 o'clock.
^{きょう}今日^{しゅくだい}宿題^いをし^いなければいけません。
I have to do my homework today.

^{あした}明日^{はたら}働^いかななくてはいけません。
I have to work tomorrow.
^{ほん}本^{ごさつ}を五冊^よ読^いまなくてはいけません。
I have to read five books.

■ Complete the following sentences.

- 日本語の授業 ^{にほんご じゅぎょう} _____ 英語を ^{えいご} _____。
Don't speak English during Japanese class, please.
- ここ _____。
Don't come in here, please.
- ここ ^{くるま} 車を _____。
Don't park the car here, please.
- 図書館の中 ^{としょかん なか} _____ 食べ物を ^{た もの} _____。
Don't eat in the library, please.
- ここ _____ タバコを _____。
Don't smoke here, please.
- 明日6時に起き ^{あした じ お} _____。
I have to wake up at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- 会社で日本語を ^{かいしゃ にほんご} _____。
I have to speak Japanese at work.
- 漢字で ^{かんじ} _____。
You have to write in kanji.
- 何を ^{なに} _____ か。
What should I do?
- 図書館へ本を返しに ^{としょかん ほん かえ} _____。
I have to go to the library to return a book.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- Don't forget your homework, please.
- Don't take pictures, please.
- Don't eat in the classroom, please.
- Tomorrow I have to wake up at 6 o'clock.
- You must write with a pen.
- I have to take medicine before going to bed.
- We must speak in Japanese.

■ ～なくてもいいです

なくてもいいです means “don't have to” .

- Construction -

- Verb in the ない form (remove い) + なくてもいいです ・ don't have to + Verb

食べる → 食べない → 食べなくてもいいです
書く → 書かない → 書かなくてもいいです

話す → 話さない → 話さなくてもいいです
する → しらない → しなくてもいいです

ぜんぶ た
全部 食べなくてもいいです。
You don't have to eat everything.
あした はたら
明日 働 なくてもいいです。
I don't have to work tomorrow.

かんじ か
漢字で書かなくてもいいです。
You don't need to write it in kanji.
さら あら
皿を洗わなくてもいいです。
You don't have to wash the dishes.

■ あげる、くれる and もらう

■ あげる means “to give” in English.

- Construction -

- A は B に something をあげる ・ A gives something to B

くん えいご じしょ
サラさんはケン君に英語の辞書をあげました。
Sarah gave an English dictionary to Ken.
わたし おとうと
私は 弟 にクラシックのコンサートのチケットをあげました。
I gave the classical music concert ticket to my younger brother.

■ くれる means also “to give” but the receiver is “me (私)” or someone close to you such as your family or friends.

- Construction -

- A は 私 に something をくれる ・ A give something to me
- A は a family member / friend に something をくれる ・ A gives something to a family member / friend

おとうと みやげ
カルロスさんは 弟 にお土産をくれました。
Carlos gave a souvenir to my little brother.

わたし こねこ
ミサコさんは 私 に子猫をくれました。
Misako gave me a kitty.

■ もらう means “to receive” .

- Construction -

- A は B に / から something を もらう ・ A receives something from B

にい うわぎ
お兄さんに上着をもらいました。
I received a jacket from my elder brother. / My elder brother gave me...
えいご じしょ
ケンさんはサラさんから英語の辞書をもらいました。
Ken received an English dictionary from Sarah. / Sarah gave a dictionary to Ken.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 漢字で _____。
You don't need to write in kanji.
2. 明日は早く _____。
I don't have to get up early tomorrow.
3. 来週学校に _____ よ。
You don't need to come to school next week.
4. それを _____。
You don't need to buy it.
5. たくさん _____ よ。
It is not necessary to memorize a lot.
6. 妹 _____ かわいい服 _____。
I gave my younger sister beautiful clothes.
7. 祖父からお金 _____。
My grandfather gave me money.
8. 兄は新しい時計 _____。
My older brother gave me a new watch.
9. 弟は両親 _____ 自転車を _____。
My parents bought a bicycle for my younger sister.
10. サラさん _____ 漢字の辞書を _____。
Sarah gave me a kanji dictionary.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Tomorrow is Sunday so I don't need to wake up early.
2. You don't need to eat everything.
3. Don't you need to buy vegetables?
4. My father presented me a watch.
5. I gave an old computer to my brother.
6. Ken gave me a Japanese book.
7. The teacher gave me a Japanese souvenir.